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is verily the architect of his destiny. The thoughtful student will be likely to feel that the fundamental import of the book is virtually epistemology.

G. CAMPBELL.

Dartmouth College.

The Criminal and the Community. By DR. JAMES DEVON. Introduction by Prof. A. F. Murison. John Lane Co., 1912. xiii: 348 pp. \$1.75 net.

This study, while primarily of interest to sociologists, is a contribution in the field of social psychology. The author, Medical Official in Glasgow prisons, speaks with the authority of 16 years of contact with criminals of all classes. His knowledge of social conditions is equally immediate, seasoned by experience in the ranks of unskilled labour,—by having been in turn, apprentice, artisan, student, physician and man of science.

In treating the problem of the criminal, Dr. Devon applies the point of approach of modern psycho-pathology, that is, presentation of individual cases, extending over long periods. His method is environmental, in the large sense.

His problem is, in brief, first the nature of the criminal himself. The author dissents from Lombroso, finding no causal relation between physical characteristics and crime. Crime is an immediate social product, not an atavism. Here warning is sounded lest the student lose sight of the fact that in prison the individual is subjected to abnormal conditions. To make psychological generalizations is to confuse innate and acquired characters. The problem is individual.

Second, common factors in the causation of crime are taken up. Devon finds only a superficial relation between drink and crime. The great mass of the causal criminal curve falls in between the inequality of economic conditions and abnormal city crowding. Adolescence and crime are not causally related; the correlation appears because society leaves youth unprotected. Nor is crime an attribute of sex. Here the author follows the French, rather than the Italian school.

The third aspect of the problem is the treatment of the criminal, and here Devon makes his most brilliant contribution. He proves by commonplace cases, (1) that present methods have not prevented growth of crime, (2) that they have not been designed to reform, (3) that failure has resulted because treatment is not based on recognition of social conditions as they exist. Prison should be merely the link between detection of maladjustment in the individual to his environment, and application of scientific probation. There is only one principle in penology, that is to study and to treat the individual in relation to his environment (p. 339).

Dr. Devon's study is a departure from stereotyped schools. His successful application of the environmental method is a pioneer achievement in criminology.

MIRIAM VAN WATERS.

The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas. By EDWARD WESTERMARCK. Vol. ii., 1908. New York, The Macmillan Co. pp. xv., 852. Price \$3.50 net.

The first volume of this important work, which appeared in 1906, was reviewed in the JOURNAL, vol. xxi., pp. 334 ff.; the theory of the moral consciousness which the author represents was there set forth, and the plan of the whole undertaking was indicated. That plan involved the detailed study of six typical modes of human conduct. The first mode "includes such acts, forbearances and omissions as directly

concern the interests of other men, their life or bodily integrity, their freedom, honour, property, and so forth"; its discussion fills the second half of vol. i. and the first seven chapters of vol. ii., and ends with a consideration of the origin and development of the altruistic sentiment. The second mode, covering suicide, temperance, asceticism, —acts and restraints which chiefly concern a man's own welfare,—is discussed in the five following chapters of the present volume. The third, referring to the sexual relations of man, occupies four chapters. The fourth, which requires a single chapter only, is the conduct of man to the lower animals. The fifth, conduct towards dead persons, takes two chapters. The sixth and last, conduct towards beings, real or imaginary, that are regarded as supernatural, fills six chapters. A concluding chapter recapitulates the author's theory of morality, and gives his forecast of the future. "We have every reason to believe that the altruistic sentiment will continue to expand and that those moral commandments which are based on it will undergo a corresponding expansion; that the influence of reflection upon moral judgments will steadily increase; that the influence of sentimental antipathies and liking will diminish; and that in its relation to morality religion will be increasingly restricted to emphasizing ordinary moral rules, and less preoccupied with inculcating special duties to the deity." A list of authorities quoted and a full subject-index bring the volume and the whole work to an end.

Dr. Westermarck's position, as we may remind our readers, is that "the moral concepts, which form the predicates of moral judgments, are ultimately based on moral emotions," and that these emotions "belong to a wider class which may be described as retributive; that moral disapproval is a kind of resentment, akin to anger and revenge, and that moral approval is a kind of retributive kindly emotion, akin to gratitude." The moral emotions have an allogical basis: "our retributive emotions are always reactions against pain or pleasure felt by ourselves"; but at the same time "the influence of intellectual considerations upon moral judgments is naturally very great" and, as we have seen, promises to become still greater. This position was worked out in vol. i.; and the present volume adds nothing to it, on the side of ethical theory; the new chapters simply illustrate and confirm, from fresh points of view, the doctrines already enunciated. The reviewer, therefore, has only to add that the treatment here is as erudite and as impartial as it was before. So far as ethnological evidence is concerned, the author has fully made good his claim that no "other theory of the moral consciousness has ever been subjected to an equally comprehensive test."

La psychologie animale de Charles Bonnet. Par E. CLAPARÈDE. Geneva, Georg et Cie. 1909. pp. 96.

The psychology of the Genevan naturalist and philosopher, Charles Bonnet (1720-1793), has been discussed in some detail by Offner (1893) and Speck (1897). The present memoir, published on the occasion of the jubilee of the University of Geneva (1559-1909), deals with Bonnet only as a comparative psychologist. After a sketch of his subject's life and work, Professor Claparède devotes three chapters to his views of the mind of animals, instinct, and the capacity of adaptation to a changed environment. The following chapters discuss Bonnet's ideas regarding maternal love in animals, the comparative intelligence of man and the lower animals, and the 'personality' of creatures, like Hydra and Lumbriculus, whose severed parts may regener-